Directs that the Physical Fitness Certificates need not be attached to the Establishment Pay Bills in the case of persons in inferior service, in future.

CIRCULAR.

No. FL. (B) 801-901—C.R. 3-53-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 13TH APRIL 1953.

According to Article 158 of the Mysore Financial Code, Volume I, the names of all inferior Government servants may be omitted in the pay bills, and consequently the audit conducted in the Accountant-General's Office in respect of this *class of officers* is only a number audit which has no reference to names.

It is, therefore, directed that in future, the Physical Fitness Certificates of inferior Government servants, which are not required in the Accountant-General's Office for purposes of audit, need not be attached to the Establishment Pay Bills sent to his office for audit.

M. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

Directs that a copy of the Report of Transfer of Charge of Gazetted Officers sent to the Accountant-General should, in future, be simultaneously sent to the Treasury Officer and the Head of the Department concerned.

CIRCULAR.

No. FL. (B) 1127-237—C.R. 2-53-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 16TH APRIL 1953.

As per Article 142 of the Mysore Financial Code, Volume I, every transfer of charge of a Gazetted Government servant proceeding on leave or on transfer or returning from leave, should, without fail be reported by post on the same day to the Accountant-General.

Copies of the report of transfer of charge sent to the Accountant-General, should, in future, be *simultaneously* sent to the Treasury Officer and the Head of the Department concerned.

In the copies of the reports sent to the Accountant-General, Mysore, and the Head of the Department, a certificate to the effect that "a copy of the report of transfer of charge has been sent to the Treasury Officer,..... Treasury, on....." should invariably be recorded thereon.

M. SHAMANNA,
Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

FOREST AND AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Administration Reports of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food Production and the Agricultural College and Research Section for the year 1951-52.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. T.A. 51—51-52, dated the 19th September 1952, from the Director of Agriculture in Mysore, the Commissioner for Food Production and the Principal, Agricultural College, forwarding the Administration Reports of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Food Production and the Agricultural College and Research Section for the year 1951-52.

ORDER NO. A.F. 13243-340—AGRI. 33-52-6, DATED BANGALORE, THE 31ST MARCH 1953.

Recorded.

Sri K. H. Srinivasan, M.A., B.SC. (Edin.), was in charge of the Agricultural Department till 3rd December 1951, when he proceeded on long leave of seven months and twenty-three days. Thereafter Sri M. K. Appajappa, B.A., continued to

be in charge of the Department in addition to his duties as Commissioner for Food Production during the remaining part of the year. Sri M. Mallaraj Urs continued to be in charge of the Agricultural College. With the inauguration of the Pilot Training *cum* Development Project financed by Ford Foundation, Dr. B. T. Narayanan was appointed as Joint Director of Agriculture and Extension Services from 23rd January 1952.

Agricultural Season.—The agricultural season of 1951-52 was generally very poor throughout the State and particularly in the low rainfall districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. Distress conditions began to be noticed in all these districts at the end of the year due to the poor monsoons in 1951. Except in Shimoga District, the seasonal conditions in all the districts were below normal.

Agricultural Education.—The four Kannada Agricultural Schools, *viz.*, (1) S.K.V.D. Patasala in Sira Taluk, (2) R.K. Sala, Anekal Taluk, (3) Agricultural School, Somanahalli, Maddur Taluk, and (4) the Agricultural School at Garudapalya, Kolar Taluk, continued to train candidates in agriculture. The combined strength of these schools was 100 but the response from the agricultural classes has been very poor. With a view to making available further facilities in these institutions, a new scheme was launched to give an intensive practical course in agriculture to a few sons of farmers who were illiterate and whose age ranged between 18 and 25, there being no examination at the end of the course but a certificate issued for having undergone practical training in agriculture. But response to this scheme also was poor and only three applicants availed themselves of this opportunity.

Agricultural Farms.—With a view to improving the status and emoluments of the Heads of Agricultural Farms commensurate with the responsibilities attached to them, the posts of Superintendents of the Farms were abolished and Assistant Directors of Agriculture were placed in charge of the Visvesvaraya Canal, Hebbal and Babbur Farms. The administrative control of all Agricultural Farms was entrusted to the Joint Director of Agriculture.

Soil Survey.—Comprehensive data on soils, crops, live-stock implements, current agricultural practices, existing facilities for irrigation, etc., have been collected and suitable proposals on alignment of distributaries, dry belt reserves, cropping programme, wet, garden and semi-dry zones, etc., have been drawn up by the Department.

Plant Protection Measures.—The plant protection service and supplies were given free of charge wherever there was severe infestation of pests and diseases. The service protected nearly 80,000 acres by mass spraying and dusting. Severe outbreaks on about 6,500 acres of paddy and jowar were controlled fairly satisfactorily except for a severe outbreak of earhead bug (Calocoris angustatus) on jowar in five taluks of the Mysore District and minor incidence of Loptispa beetle on paddy in the Malnad, the year was free from major diseases and pests. Paddy blast was again in evidence in Kolar District and of the 20,000 acres surveyed nearly 2,000 acres were treated. Vegetables and plantation crops over an area of about 1,000 acres were protected against 'Anabe' disease of cocoanut. Epilachna beetle on potato, mango horner, etc., seed grain in departmental godowns were dusted with D.D.T. or Germexane. Presowing treatment of paddy with Agrosan G.H. was demonstrated in about 200 centres.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved Paddy Strains and Cotton.—Twenty-five thousand and six hundred pallas of paddy, 2,500 pallas of ragi and an equal quantity of jowar were procured for distribution. Nine hundred and thirty-two plots covering 2,400 acres were subsidized for seed production and 24,000 pallas of seed grown in these holdings under departmental supervision were procured by the Department on payment of a premium of 10 per cent over the market rate.

As a result of the cotton seed distribution scheme sponsored and aided by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, multiplication and distribution of varieties sel (medium staple) and M.A.V. (long staple) was undertaken in a systematic manner. As a result of this scheme very good progress has been made in replacing inferior varieties of cotton. The acreage under improved cotton recorded an increase 29,681 (23,609) M.A.V. and 25,600 (9,787) under sel 69.

As a result of extension of acreage under cotton by developing the existing cotton regions and also by introduction of M.A.V. to other districts of the State, the increase in production may be estimated at 10,000 bales against an average production of 17,500 bales of 400 lbs. up to 1950-51.

Compost Manufacture.—Forty thousand and sixty-seven (36,098) tons of compost under Urban Compost Scheme and 3,30,494 (2,43,624) tons of compost under Rural Waste Compost Scheme were prepared during the year.

Agricultural Extension Services.—The Pilot Training *Cum* Development Project comprising Training and Extension Centres was sanctioned in Government Order No. A.F. 11433-38—Agri. 187-51-5, dated 18th March 1952. The Training Centre is located at the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mandya, and Extension Centre at Malavalli with a group of 100 villages lying in Kasaba Hobli and Boppagowdanapura and Kirugaval Hoblies of that taluk. The Training Centre has its objective of giving practical education in all aspects of Rural Extension to technically qualified personnel with special emphasis on agricultural knowledge and the Extension Centre comprising 100 villages is to demonstrate in practice the lesson of the training centre. The Extension Centre has to act as a clinical theatre for the trainees of the Training Centre.

In the Extension Centre, one trained Agricultural Officer is posted to cover every five or six villages and a group of 25 villages is placed under immediate attention and supervision of an Extension Officer. These again came under the control and supervision of the Training Centre. These centres have the advantage of the assistance of two Extension Specialists, *viz.*, Mr. Dick V. Fagan and Mr. Hans Emil Kardel who have been placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Technical Co-operation Administration of the U.S.A. under the Point Four Programme. The cost of the Training Centre is borne wholly by the Ford Foundation and that of the Extension Centre wholly for the first two years by the Ford Foundation and during the third year out of the Ford Foundation's grant and the funds to be made available by the Government of India and the Mysore Government in equal proportions and during the 4th and 5th years out of the funds of the Government of India and Mysore Government on 50 : 50 basis.

To co-ordinate and direct the several aspects of Extension Programme both at the Centre and throughout the State, the post of a Joint Director of Agriculture and Extension Services was sanctioned in Government Order No. Ch.S. 10049-10065—G.E. 141-51-1, dated 19th January 1952 and Dr. B. T. Narayanan has been appointed to the post.

Tours and Inspections.—The Director of Agriculture toured 59 days during the year and inspected the several farms, the Agricultural Depots and Agricultural Schools.

Agricultural College and Research Institute.—Sri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.) (Edin.), continued to be in charge of the Agricultural College. In the College there were 32 students in the I Year, 21 students in the II Year and 41 students in the Final Year B.Sc. class. Out of 34 students that appeared for examination, 26 students were successful and 10 out of 22 and 22 out of 45 that appeared for examinations in the II and III year respectively, were successful. In the school section, 12 students passed out of 13 in the Final Year Examination.

Department of Food Production.—The G.M.F. Campaign in the State was started during the latter part of the year 1942. The main lines of action between 1942 and 1947 were to reduce the commercial crops as far as possible in favour of the foodcrops to intensify cultivation of foodcrops through better farming practices and to encourage extensive cultivation of waste lands, etc.

The movement was placed on a planned basis only from the year 1949 in pursuance of a decision taken by the Government of India for attaining self-sufficiency in food within a period of three years ending with March 1952. G.M.F. schemes were prepared and the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to implement the scheme. The campaign was changed during the year as an "Integrated Production Programme" which included the production of not only food but also jute and cotton. In order to enable the States to implement the programme of food production, Government of India extended their financial assistance in the shape of grants and loans since the year 1949-50.

Mysore has all along been following the policy pursued by the Government of India from time to time with regard to Food Production. A separate Department of Food Production was organised during the year 1949. The food deficit of the State was estimated to be 2,41,544 tons when the G.M.F. schemes were launched in the State. The additional production realised from the "G.M.F." schemes during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 was estimated to be 43,440 tons and 69,828 tons, respectively. The same schemes were continued during the year also.

The grant and loan of Rs. 20,00,000 sanctioned for Lift Irrigation in River Valleys was not drawn since the schemes were not executed in the State during the year. Further, out of the loan of Rs. 20 lakhs sanctioned for the purchase of pumpsets a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs only was utilised.

Out of 18 works originally taken up under the scheme of construction of major irrigation work, six works were practically completed during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51, the remaining 12 works, one fresh work newly sanctioned and certain balance of works in respect of 3 works which were completed in previous years—16 in all—were taken up during the year. Five works were completed out of them. The new area brought under Irrigation under this scheme during the year was 1,686 acres besides benefiting an old atchkat of 340 acres yielding an estimated additional production of 900 tons. The total outlay incurred during the year under the scheme amounted to Rs. 22,73,414.

The restoration of 171 minor tanks was completed during the year benefiting an area of 5,000 acres under old atchkat. The outlay incurred on all these works during the year amounted to Rs. 15,08,608. The estimated additional production as a result of the works was 833 tons.

The programme of deepening tanks and strengthening their bunds both by mechanical means (bulldozers) and by manual labour was undertaken. The tanks were deepened by using bulldozers and 120 by manual labour, assuring water supply to an old area of 3,439 acres. The additional production derived during the year as a result of deepening of tanks is estimated to be 573 tons.

Construction of Irrigation Wells.—The scheme of granting a subsidy of Rs. 500 and a loan not exceeding Rs. 500 (wherever applied for) for each well sunk was in operation during the year. Nine hundred and thirty-two wells were sunk and deepened during the year irrigating about an area of 1,864 acres, the estimated additional production realised under the scheme being 932 tons.

Construction and Improvement of River, Tank and Feeder Channels.—Due to long neglect, the river, tank and feeder channels were not functioning efficiently affecting production considerably thereby. A large number of improvement works had to be undertaken in order to assure water supply to the lands at the tail ends of the channels. Three hundred and eighty-nine works were completed at an outlay of Rs. 38,28,798. The estimated additional production derived during the year as a result of these works was 2,150 tons.

Land Improvement Schemes.—Under Land Improvement schemes, land reclamation works by means of bulldozers and tractors of the Department and land improvement works such as construction of pick-ups, etc., by the Public Works Department were undertaken during the year. The works taken up by the Public Works Department during the year were mostly concentrated in the Visvesvaraya Canal area in Mandya District where various improvements were effected. The total area reclaimed by tractors and bulldozers of the Department was 5,005 acres.

The supply of service schemes consists of the following :—

(*a*) Distribution of seeds and manures.
(*b*) Preparation of rural and urban compost.
(*c*) Supply of Agricultural implements.
(*d*) Tractor and Bulldozer services.
(*e*) Supply of Tractors, Diesel oil and Electrical pumpsets and Persian Wheels under H.P. System.

Under the double cropping Programme, an extent of 10,835 acres in the Visvesvaraya Canal area was given with the kar ragi and paddy resulting in an estimated additional production of 5,418 tons of foodgrains.

A total extent of 77,220 acres of Government land was granted to the raiyats for cultivation during the year and this was estimated to have yielded about 7,122 tons of foodgrains.

Financial Assistance to Agriculturists.—A sum of Rs. 5,31,471 was granted by way of Land Improvement and Takavi loans to the raiyats during the year to help them in their agricultural operations.

All possible encouragement was given to the raiyats in general in the production of subsidiary food crops—Educative films on Food Production and improved methods of agriculture were screened at important meetings and conferences.

Crop Competitions.—At the instance of the Government of India a competition was held for judging the highest yield of paddy produced by the agriculturists of the State. There were 1,308 participants from seven Districts excluding Bangalore and Kolar. The maximum number of entrants was from Shimoga District, *i.e.*, 987. The highest yield of paddy recorded was nearly 32 pallas per acre in the area coming under the competition scheme.

The additional production derived during the year 1951-52 from all the schemes put together works up to 40,114 tons as against 69,828 tons during the previous year. This additional production is exclusively from the area benefited by the several schemes during the year 1951-52. While the seasonal conditions were fairly normal in 6 Districts of the State, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mandya, Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga, they were not quite satisfactory in the remaining three Districts of Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug where practically drought conditions prevailed throughout the year owing to the inadequacy of rainfall. This caused a severe set-back to the progress of campaign. In spite of the above set-back considerable progress has been achieved during the year towards the goal of covering the State's food deficit. The works undertaken in respect of the several schemes are of a permanent nature and have conferred permanent benefits to the lands involved.

General.—The working of the Departments was on the whole satisfactory.

A. S. KHALEEL,
Secretary to Government,
Forest and Agriculture Departments.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND PLANNING SECRETARIAT

Departmental Examinations to be passed by officials of Local Bodies.

READ—

Government Order No. E. 2361-440—R. & P.S. 25-48-3, dated 15th June 1951, issuing modifications to certain Rules of Recruitment, governing the subordinate superior services and requesting *inter alia* the prescribing of Departmental Tests for purposes of earning increments, confirmation, promotion, etc.

2. Letter No. L. 12303—M1. 180-50-2, dated 3rd March 1951, to the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore City Municipality, permitting the officials of the Mysore City Municipality to draw increments due to them on 1st January 1950 and 1st January 1951 in the revised grades, pending orders in the matter of prescribing Departmental Examinations for officials working in Local Bodies.

3. Letter No. L. 13280—C.M. 42-51-4, dated 19th February 1952, to the Commissioner, Corporation of the City of Bangalore, conveying approval of Government to the increments accruing to the Corporation officials on 1st January 1952, being sanctioned and directing the Corporation to prescribe the departmental examinations to be passed by them.

4. Letter No. C8. C. 258—48-49, dated 4th August 1952, from the Municipal Commissioner, Mysore City Municipality, requesting early orders of Government prescribing the Departmental Exmirations and to permit the officials to draw the increments due to them on 1st January 1952.

ORDER No. L. 19338-55—C.M. 90-52-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1953.

In view of the revised (higher) scales of pay recently sanctioned and the higher general qualifications prescribed for appointment in the Local Bodies, Government consider that it is necessary to prescribe suitable Departmental Examinations for the ministerial officials working in these offices in order to improve efficiency.